



The



World.

Weather—LOCAL RAINS TO-NIGHT.



"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere.

Copyright, 1917, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917.

18 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere.

28 U BOATS ARE BAGGED BY U. S. AND BRITISH SHIPS IN ONE WEEK

AUSTRIAN LINES SMASHED; TOWNS AND 9,000 MEN TAKEN IN GREAT SWEEP OF ITALIANS

Ten Batteries of British Artillery and 130 Airships Aid in Winning Desperate Battle Between Gorizia and the Sea.

ROME, May 24.—Tremendous successes over the Austro-Hungarian armies are announced by the Italian War Office as marking the second phase of their offensive between Gorizia and the sea. Following ten hours of bombardment yesterday Italian attacking forces broke through strongly organized Austrian lines in the Carso Plateau, captured Jamiano and took 9,000 prisoners.

The War Office stated that 130 aeroplanes participated in the fighting and that fire from ten British artillery batteries had aided the Italians in their advance.

The breach in the enemy lines was effected along the sector from Castagnavizza to the sea.

[Castagnavizza is about seven miles south of Gorizia and ten miles north of Trieste, the port on the Gulf of Trieste which is the Italian objective in that sector.]

[The new drive is a direct menace to Trieste, Sadornia's route lies along the Carso Plateau, and the advance of the Italians over this difficult ground was surprising in its rapidity. The count of prisoners is more impressive than anything else in emphasizing the importance of the Italian victory, a total of 9,000 taken in one day being unusual in present-day fighting.]

Following is the text of the statement issued by the War Office:

"On the Carso yesterday, after ten hours of violent bombardment, the gallant troops of the Third army assaulted and broke through the well organized lines of the enemy from Castagnavizza to the sea. While we were heavily engaging the enemy on the left and on the right, occupied part of the area south of the Castagnavizza-Roman road, passed Rosignano and captured Jamiano, the important and strongly fortified heights one kilometre east of Pietra Rossa, Hill 77, Hill 53, Bogut and Hill 21. The enemy was at first surprised and non-plussed by the sudden onslaught, but towards evening he counter-attacked in force, supported by an exceptionally heavy bombardment. He was repulsed with severe loss.

"During the day we captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including more than 300 officers.

"Aerial squadrons, consisting of 130 machines, including a group of navy aeroplanes, dropped tons of bombs on the enemy's lines.

"Ten British batteries which are on our front as evidence of the brotherly co-operation of supplies made a large contribution to the artillery preparation. Our naval guns also proved very effective.

"In the Gorizia area our troops repulsed heavy enemy attacks, captured a strong point on the northwest slopes of San Marco and after severe fighting made considerable progress in the Monte Santo and Volce areas."

Manifestations were held throughout the kingdom to-day in celebration of Italy's entrance into the third year of the war. Towns all over the country were decorated with the colors.

HINDENBURG ARMY FAILS IN DRIVE TO DISLODGE FRENCH

Nivelle's Troops Hold All Aillette Positions Against Desperate Attacks.

PARIS, May 24.—By the repulse of tremendous counter-attacks last night French troops maintained their hold on heights dominating the Aillette Valley and the road to Laon. German attacks were made in the region of Vaudreux Plateau, the War Office announced, but were driven back with heavy loss. Since May 1st the French have taken 8,000 prisoners in this district alone.

It is said the Germans last night made attacks of the most desperate character, but they were literally blown back to the starting point of the counter thrust. Prisoners captured were identified as belonging to four different German divisions—indicating that the enemy attack was by a force of not less than 600,000 men.

Except for this violent battle, the War Office reported the front fairly quiet. In the Champagne artillery was rather active in the region of Moronvilliers.

As a result of the latest operations, both the Aillette River Valley as far as Laon and the plain north and east of Rheims for many miles in rear of the German lines can now be seen from the French positions.

Following is the text of today's statement by the War Office:

"On the Vaudreux Plateau at 8.30 o'clock last night an attack by the Germans, made after a violent bombardment, was checked immediately. The Germans were driven back to the trenches whence they came after suffering heavy losses. Prisoners taken in this region in the operations of May 22 belong to six regiments from four different divisions. Since May 1 8,500 wounded Germans have been

(Continued on Second Page.)

"BONE DRY" ARMY AND NAVY AT ONCE; CAN'T EVADE LAW

United States Attorney Here Rules Civilians Must Not Buy Men In Uniform Drinks.

Immediate enforcement of the clause of the Prohibition Bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to "any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform," was ordered to-day by United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall. At the same time, Mr. Marshall announced the term "military forces" will be taken to include officers and enlisted men of the navy as well as the army or any other branch of military service.

In the enforcement of the law, declared Federal officials to-day, the spirit as well as the letter will be observed. License holders who permit civilians to purchase drinks for soldiers and sailors will be held just as guilty as though they had sold liquor directly to uniformed men.

"There has been considerable difference of opinion as to the application of this law and at what time it would go into effect," said Mr. Marshall in making his announcement. "It affects every man in uniform, whether a soldier or a sailor. It affects every saloon, cafe, restaurant or place where liquor is sold, without exception."

The announcement of the United States Attorney was issued after Mr. Marshall had been in long distance telephone consultation with Attorney General Gregory as to the exact application and interpretation of the law. As a result the Attorney General sent this official notification by telegraph:

"Act forbidding sale of intoxicating liquors, including beer, ale or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, approved by President May 13, effective same day."

Up to to-day cabaret managers, restaurant proprietors, etc., have been split on the question as to whether the act would be in effect or whether it would become effective on June 5, the day set by President Wilson for registration under the Prohibition Law. The authorities themselves were "up in the air" as to the prohibitory order with the result that there has been no attempt whatever at enforcing it. This state of affairs was caused by the failure of Washington to send proper instructions regarding the law and the vague phrasing of the clause.

Proprietors and managers of big restaurants interpreted the provision to suit themselves. Only a few attempted to obey it.

Churchill's was one of the restaurants enforcing the order immediately after the President's signature had been attached to the bill. Naval men immediately sent up a protest and quickly newspaper clippings to show that the law affected only officers and men of the army.

At Reck's last night two sailors of the United States Cruiser Des Moines, when refused liquor, started a fight with the waiters and wound up by attacking the manager.

The sailors were arrested and fined \$5 each in the Men's Night court. They were compelled by State statute to serve every body who is orderly, regardless of race, creed or color. Heavy penalties would follow violation of that statute. Furthermore the law says we must not refuse to accommodate any man in uniform. We are acting in accordance with those laws."

BRITISH TROOPSHIP SUNK; FRENCH LINER ALSO VICTIM OF U BOAT; 458 LIVES LOST

Transylvania, 15,000 Ton Vessel, and Sontay, 7,247 Tons, Torpedoed in the Mediterranean—Most of Latter's 344 Passengers Saved.

LONDON, May 24.—Two large steamships were reported sunk to-day. One was the British transport Transylvania, with a loss of 413 lives and the other was the French liner Sontay, with a loss of 45.

The official statement on the sinking of the Transylvania, given out by the Admiralty this morning, follows:

"The British transport Transylvania, with troops aboard, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, resulting in the following losses: Twenty-nine officers and 373 of other ranks; also the ship's captain, Lieut. S. Breuell, and one officer and nine men of the crew."

Commander Breuell lived in Scotland and had long been in the Anchor Line Service.

Survivors of the Transylvania were taken into Savona, Italy, by rescuers. There they remained until May 12, cared for by the populace and administered to by Red Cross authorities. When they left Savona on another vessel for an unnamed destination, a throng of thousands of persons assembled at the shore and cheered the departure.

It was officially announced in Paris to-day that the Sontay, bound for Marseilles from Salonica with 241 passengers, was torpedoed on April 16 with losses as stated above.

The steamer sunk rapidly in a heavy sea, but the prompt and methodical manner in which the small boats were launched saved the majority of those on board. Capt. Magez went down with the ship.

The Sontay was a vessel of 7,247 tons and was built in 1908. She was owned in Marseilles.

The Transylvania was comparatively a new ship, built in the Scott shipyards on the Clyde for the Anchor Line in 1914 and was designed to be the queen of the fleet of that service. She was of nearly 15,000 tons gross burden, 8,715 tons net, 367 feet long of feet beam and 45 feet depth of hold. Her horsepower capacity was 14,000 and she was the first merchant ship designed for the transatlantic trade to be equipped with geared turbine power for twin screws.

Because of the outbreak of the war, the Transylvania was hurried to completion and put into service on Sept. 3, 1914. She was seen for the first time in New York harbor Feb. 6, 1915, and came here twice after that from Glasgow.

The Transylvania was about to sail from New York for Glasgow May 7, 1915, when the news came of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. She was held until late that night and slipped out of port in the darkness. New York saw no more of her.

It was generally reported at that time that the Transylvania too was marked for destruction.

The Cunard Line absorbed the Anchor Line and the British Admiralty took over the Transylvania for transport purposes.

Loss of the Transylvania leaves but one of the old Anchor liners in service, the Tuscania, which is the Transylvania's sister ship. The Germans have sunk, besides the Transylvania, the California, California, Cameronia and Columbia, all of which were engaged in the Anchor Line trade between New York and Glasgow before the war. The Columbia was lost under the name of the Columbia after she had been taken over by the Admiralty and put into service as an auxiliary cruiser.

AUSTRALIAN PUGILIST WHO DIED IN MEMPHIS, VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA



LES DARCY DEAD IN MEMPHIS AFTER MONTH'S ILLNESS

Pugilist Victim of Pneumonia—Governor Wouldn't Let Him Fight Here.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—Les Darcy, the Australian pugilist, died at a hospital here this afternoon from pneumonia. He had been ill more than a month.

Les Darcy, after a series of triumphs in the ring in Australia, came to the United States last December to encounter the beginning of a streak of hard luck that finally put him in his grave thousands of miles from his home, with none but strangers at his bedside. A broken heart may have contributed to his end.

Just before he reached the age of twenty-one Darcy left his home in Australia with the idea of exploiting his championship in this country and earning big purses.

He announced on his arrival in New York that as soon as he had made enough money to secure the independence of his parents and a large family of minor brothers and sisters, he would enlist and do his bit in France.

Almost from the moment of his arrival he was called a "warrior." He tried for several months. The boxing commission would not allow him to fight. Guy Whitman, General himself after he had made a personal appeal.

Failing in New York, through various interferences including that of the State Executive to obtain matches with "Al" McCoy, the middleweight champion of the country, Les Darcy and others finally went down through the interval looking for work.

He was turned down in the Green Mountains of Louisiana and Ohio. A valiant venture proved a fiasco. He got into real trouble with one Grand Brown who claimed to be his manager. Finally he was taken ill and died in Memphis.

ONLY 27 MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES IN WAR ZONES IN SEVEN DAYS

Orders Issued to the Destroyers to Drive the Enemy Pests Off the Seas and Then Go In and Get After Their Bases.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS BUSY SINCE ARRIVAL ABROAD

By Samuel M. Williams.
(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, May 24.—The British and Americans bagged 28 German submarines last week. Only 27 merchant vessels were lost.

The amount of food and munitions reaching England from the United States last week was the largest since ruthless submarine warfare began on Feb. 1.

"Clean out the pest" is now the order to all Allied navies. "First drive them off the sea and then go in after their bases and home ports."

Important developments in naval warfare may be expected this summer.

The British admiralty announced on May 16 the arrival of a flotilla of United States destroyers. The flotilla had a brush with a German submarine on its way to British waters from this side of the ocean. It was reported that Rear Admiral Sims declared his command was ready for immediate operation. Apparently he has been active ever since.

ALLIED WARSHIPS IN BATTLE WITH AUSTRIANS; ONE LOST

French Destroyer Sent to the Bottom and 39 Lives Are Lost—Austrian Cruiser Set on Fire.

PARIS, May 24.—The French destroyer Houtefeu was mined and sunk in a naval engagement between Austrian and French, British and Italian craft, according to an official statement to-day. Forty-two survivors of the Houtefeu were rescued.

According to the version made public here, Austrian vessels attacked the French, British and Italian squadron. An enemy cruiser was observed to be in flames during the action.

The destroyer Houtefeu was of 708 tons displacement and measured 362 feet in length by twenty-five feet beam. She was rated at thirty-one knots speed and was of the 1910 type of oil-burning ships, carrying two four-inch and four nine-pounder guns and four torpedo tubes.

The Houtefeu's complement is given as eighty-one men. In this event thirty-nine of her crew were probably lost in the vessel's destruction.

U. S. FLYERS TO FRANCE.
Captain J. E. Miller of No. 29 Whitehall Street announced this afternoon that the First Aero Squadron Reserve had been called to the colors and expected to sail for France in a few weeks. Men are still wanted for the squadron, which expects to leave here with 154 members, this number to include reserve officers who will serve as pilots. The command is especially in need of cooks.

SPY SAID TO HAVE JOINED OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

Investigators From Department of Justice on Trail of German Trying to Get Into Army.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Investigators of the Department of Justice to-day are on the trail of an alleged German spy who is said to have joined the United States Officers' Reserve Corps. In an attempt, it is believed, to get himself into the United States army.

Written information in the hands of the Department purports to show the man was the head of the German language department of an American college. He attracted attention recently by refusing to read to his classes President Wilson's war proclamation, and by prominently displaying the Kaiser's photo in the classroom, according to information of the Department.

ARMY WAITS FOR WORD "GO," SAYS VICE PRES. MARSHALL

Watch Us When We Get Into the Fight and We Shall Stay In Until Human Rights Are Secure."

CLEVELAND, O., May 24.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, here to-day to attend the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Scottish Rite Masons of the Northern Jurisdiction, Valley of Cleveland, declared America is well prepared now to get into the war.

"We are waiting for the word to go. Then watch us," he said. "When we get finally into the fight, we will stay in until the rights of every people on earth to manage and control their own affairs are secured, and we are assured positively shall not have to suffer from German power as we have suffered."

\$15 Men's Suit or Topcoat, \$9.95
The "HUB" Clothing Company, 100 Broadway, corner Barclay Street (Opp Woolworth Building), will sell today and Friday 1,500 men's and young men's spring suits & topcoats, \$15.00. Brown, green, gray and blue mixed; single or double breasted; pointed or notched lapels; all of latest pattern. Very latest model. Some silk lined all sizes. One special suit for Tuesday & Friday, \$9.95. Hub Clothing, Broadway, corner Barclay Street.